

## THE WASHINGTON HERALD

Published Every Morning in the Year by  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD COMPANY

Telephone Main 128. (Private Branch Exchange)

PUBLICATION OFFICE  
1322 NEW YORK AVENUE N. W.Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as  
second-class mail matter.New York Representative, J. C. WILKES, D. C.,  
Special Agent, Bureau Building.Atlantic City Representative, C. E. ARBET, 28  
Burlington Building.No attention will be paid to anonymous  
contributions, and no communications to  
the editor will be printed except over the  
name of the writer.Manuscripts offered for publication will  
be returned if unavailable, but stamps  
should be sent with the manuscript for  
that purpose.SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY CARRIER  
Daily and Sunday, 5 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday, 15 cents per year  
Daily, without Sunday, 3 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday, 9 cents per yearSUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL  
Daily and Sunday, 5 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday, 15 cents per year  
Daily, without Sunday, 3 cents per month  
Daily, without Sunday, 9 cents per year

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1914.

## Good Work, Mr. President.

There is a fine and helpful spirit in the President's message, delivered yesterday in person and with impressiveness. Throughout the country there will be general satisfaction that Mr. Wilson has been true to what his friends predicted for him at this time, and that his latest utterance breathes forth not slaughters and lightnings, but friendliness and good will.

It is manifest that whatever may be done will not be done precipitately. And for that all those business men who have had their breath carried away by the celerity of the tariff reformation and by the swift-ness of the new currency measure will heave a sigh of relief and will take their walk to the office this morning, with their pulses barely above normal again. And all those wage-earners, whose dinner pails are empty—and we regret to say that there are still more of them than the glowing reports made by Secretary of Commerce Redfield would indicate—will pluck up courage and hope for a speedy resumption of manufacturing activity. In which hope—although our own dinner pail is fairly well filled, thank you—we devoutly share.

Of course, when it comes to enacting into statute the President's various recommendations, the constitutional lawyers all over, as well as the lawmakers up at the Capitol, are going to have a busy time. Whether you can legislate so as to forbid Tom Jones and Jack Robinson from forming and owning—purely as a matter of convenience to themselves—a little corporation whose business it shall be to hold certain securities which Tom and Jack formerly owned, we are a little uncertain. Certainly, if we are going to prohibit all holding companies, as the President suggests, Tom and Jack will have to quit. And yet that little corporation of theirs may be the most innocent, and, in fact, helpful device in the world for them, never designed and never destined to harm a soul. In other words, some big holding companies may have worked injury, but a lot of others good. Shall we execute all of them just so as to destroy the few? Perhaps it is necessary. It isn't for us to say—anyway, we won't worry about it yet awhile.

There is just one phrase in Mr. Wilson's message that sounds almost too much (please accept our humble apologies, Mr. President) like the muckrakers. It is that one where he talks about "the great harm and injustice which has been done to many, if not all, of the great railroad systems of the country by the way in which they have been financed and their own distinctive interests subordinated to the interests of the men who financed them," &c.

You're wrong, Mr. President, if you don't mind our saying so. Some of the railroads may have suffered injury in the way you say, but mighty few of them, and as for "if not all," that is absurd. Somebody must have misinformed the President as to the railroads. Or perhaps he has drawn general conclusions (which is always a dangerous thing to do) from a few much-heralded instances. Some day all the facts about all the railroad financing will come out, and we believe that Mr. Wilson and the whole country will be delighted when they learn how conservatively, economically, and

with a single eye to the stockholders' interests the railroads of this country have been financed in the last twenty years.

But we are not filing exceptions to the President's message. On the contrary, with all our heart we congratulate him and the country upon it.

C. T. BRAINARD.

## Short Session.

Last summer our national legislators had to be industrious, at least the Democrats were kept busy, and from that time to this there has been little let in their activities. Now it is predicted this session will be short, and while that is counting the chickens before they are hatched, yet there really is more hope than last year for an early adjournment because of the natural anxiety of the majority to get home and fix their fences for the fall campaign. The addition of Senatorial contests, under the popular election amendment, aligns the Senate membership in this with the House this year.

It is generally understood that an early adjournment is favored by the President. There is no question of his ability to control his party, as has been shown in the past, but it is possible his road may not be so clear in pushing his legislative measures. Yet, when it is recalled that so many of our Representatives are anxious to be out on the stump the Herald believes the end of July will be pretty close to the end of the present Congress.

## A Triumph in Mediation.

The progress of mediation by government, both Federal and State, officials in industrial disputes is splendidly marked by the settlement of the strike on the Delaware and Hudson Railway through the arbitration brought about by G. W. W. Hanger, of the Federal Board of Mediation and Conciliation. Mr. Hanger required but a few hours to induce the parties to the difference to effect a settlement, through which the employees gained what they contended for—the reinstatement of two of their fellows who had been discharged, and the right of the strikers to take up again their former employment, without prejudice.

The railway yielded, possibly through a sense of expediency, perhaps through a new understanding of the conflict of interests, perhaps through an unwillingness to prolong a cessation of traffic which already was imposing hardships upon the public. The twenty-four hours' suspension of business on the road had sufficed to show the railway, the striking employees and the public what ruin the walk-out was potential to wreak. Mr. Hanger's negotiations were expeditious and, so far as can be learned, satisfactory to both parties and to the public.

A not far distant day, it is safe to predict, will see such differences settled not in the incipency of their results, but before they have culminated in actual open breaks. When employer and employee are drawn so close together that the services of a mediator for a few hours can settle their troubles they both have come very near that degree of wisdom where they can agree upon a treaty of mutual advantage without ending their relations.

The captain of the late Volturmo has been given command of a new and better ship. He is every inch a man even if every man is not an Inch.

The light-weights have an able and willing champion in the House of Representatives, but Washington is sadly in need of a champion on the District Committee.

Children in the public schools of Chicago are pawing their books to buy chewing gum. With its rising generation so apt at learning the city's ways Chicago is in no danger of losing its reputation.

A Georgia preacher, who has a wife and seven children and a "soul mate" aged twenty-three, says the latter has made him a better man and a more spiritual preacher. He is now under arrest. The court and the congregation will decide as to his theory of having been uplifted.

A professor who was once a circus rider is teaching Indiana farmers the "tango." By tangoing to the corn crib or the stable, the farmers find that they are getting more exercise than common in the winter time, while in the evenings, with the aid of the professor and his phonograph, they are able to perfect the steps that they had practiced among the cows and pigs.

Kansas hunters have put a problem up to the Federal government. The time allotted to that State for showing ducks is a dry month, so that the ducks shrewdly pass up the Sunflower State until the law again extends its protectorate over them.

Representative Victor Murdock, of Kansas, expresses the belief that there isn't a duck in Kansas today. Inferentially he claims that Kansas hunters have as much sense as ducks:

"We would present a ludicrous spectacle sitting around waiting for ducks when every duck knows we have practically no water in our streams during our supposed 'open season.'"

There is about \$7,000,000 invested in guns, decoy ducks, blinds and ammunition in Kansas, and the sportsmen are in arms against the new regulations. I've got to see what I can do about it at the Department of Agriculture."

## POLITICAL PROCESSION.

By F. B. G.

Joseph Warren Fordney has had eight elections to Congress from the Saginaw district of Michigan without allowing a cog in the day of progressive folly and remains as fervent a Republican as when he cast his first vote for President Hayes in 1874. Fordney was born in the country of Michigan, in the Saginaw district, county of the State, up in the Wabash region and he has never forgotten his early struggles on a farm nor his bitter resentment toward the "city-bred" politicians who were inclined to sympathize with the South during the war.

Fordney began operations in the Michigan lumber camps long before he was a voter, but he has made up his mind down in the benighted Blackford how he would vote when old enough.

He has kept on voting straight Republican tickets and he was careful not to run for office until he was a good deal older than the average of his constituents. He did try a term as alderman just to learn the lingo of legislative bodies so that he might go to Congress later. Once he had made up his mind to run for Congress he had no intention of being without the support of the hat band, he turned his attention to Congress and has been faithful in watching the interests of Michigan without overlooking the interests of the country.

What is more, there are thirteen children in the Fordney family, seven girls and six boys, with Mrs. Fordney as young as any of them and the Saginaw statesman proudly proclaims that he is a Republican of the old-fashioned sort.

The girls have one majority, thanks to twins, but all are happy and they come to Washington occasionally, but never to be at once. The Saginaw district keeps firm in the Republican faith and Fordney will continue his efforts to make the entire Michigan delegation Republican this year with no Progressive defection.

Here is another way of putting the West Virginia Senatorial proposition. Since December 7, 1893, West Virginia has had 100 years of representation in the United States Senate. The northern range of counties have had eighty-two years of the Senatorial honor as against eighteen years given the southern half of the Commonwealth. Is it any wonder the Republicans of the north are so confident that it is about time for them to have a Senator doing business in Washington? The counties along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were most loyal to the Republicans and helped elect the Senators, but they kept on electing them in Democratic days and in years following the Republican sweep of 1894. The first Senators were Welles, of Morristown, and Van Winkle, of Parkersburg. Later on came Henry G. Davis and J. N. Camden; then Boreman and Charles J. Faulkner, all Democrats, and all to the north. Allen T. Caperton was the first Senator from the southern section, but he died at the beginning of his term, and two Democrats, Price and Herford, filled it out. John E. Kenna, of Charleston, was the next Democratic Senator, but he died after ten years' service. No Democrat or Republican was chosen from Lower West Virginia until William E. Chilton, of Charleston, came on with the 39th vintage of the Senate. Kenna took hold in 1894 they sent Elkins, then Scott, both from the north. Elkins was elected three times and died after sixteen years' service. His third term was completed by the late Senator, Clarence Watson, a Democrat, both from the northern range of counties. Scott was from the extreme north, and had two terms. What wonder the southern Republicans are so confident that they will elect the next Senator and will demand the nomination as against Chilton, a Democrat, also from the south, and who is not threatened with any opposition in his own party. Isaac T. Mann, who has been an unselfish and powerful figure in Republican affairs for years, continues the most available man for the Republican side, even if he modestly disclaims any ambition after the long legislative contest of a year ago, when Gott, of the northern range, was chosen.

With the return of Chairman Woods from several executive sessions of Iowa Republicans and the finally decided opposition Senator Cummins, there will be renewed activity, hope and silence in the Republican Congressional committee room.

Evidently some fine political work has been done in Iowa and some of it without the advice of the debonair chairman who possibly appreciates the age and experience of the old Republican leaders who are in the line of least resistance with Progressives. Just why the new Congressional committee managers were so eager to put on Cramton, of Michigan, as member from his State is not clear to real Republicans, but it is clear that Iowa as they fear Cramton is reaching out for Progressive aid this year of our Lord. However, the Woods-Eversman committee continues confident that a Republican House will be doing business after March 4, 1915, and there is the occasional diversion of assigning loyal Republicans sure of election to desirable committee chairmanships. It gives cheer to the ambitious ones and helps them along. Several Republicans who would be in line for high chairmanships in a Republican House are not coming back.

It might be chairman of Foreign Affairs, but the fact is that he is in accord with the close of the present term. Burke, of South Dakota, could be chairman of Indian Affairs, but he is trying to be Senator before much older.

Hayes, of California, is in the front for Banking and Currency, with Frank Guernsey, of Maine, a close second.

James Francis Burke, of Pennsylvania, is the minority list of the Educational Committee, but with a Republican House he might prefer another committee after half a dozen years of

Philadelphian, Jan. 20—Julius Steinhart, partner in the Steinhart & Co. law firm, credit awarded, turned informed today at the hearing conducted by United States Commissioner Edmunds. He took the stand as a government witness.

Mr. Vanderbilt's death was a great loss to the country. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

## Morning Smiles.

And So It Was.

From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.  
An English minister who guarded his morning smile very carefully, told the new maid that under no circumstances were callers to be admitted—except, of course, he added—in case of life and death.

Half an hour later the maid knocked at his door. "A gentleman to see you, sir."

"Why, I thought I told you."

"I told him," she replied, "but he says it is a question of life and death."

So he went down stairs and found an insurance agent.

## Cause of Commotion.

From Young's Magazine.  
Did you ever have a forceful female preading in your kitchen who kept you constantly in a turmoil for fear she might bring the house down about your ears?

Rose Stahl tells a story of such a treasure belonging to a family who lived in California.

"One afternoon the town experienced a slight shock of earthquake," she said. "Pictures were thrown down, crockery and furniture rattled about. In the midst of the tumult the mistress went to the head of the stairs and called out in a resigned tone: 'What are you doing now?'"

"Lizzie, what are you doing now?"

"Ethel—So Kate is finally married. How did she come to take the plunge?"

"Married—She didn't. She was shoved off by three younger sisters."

## High Finance.

From the New York Evening Post.  
Very high, very small, and much impressed with the importance of her mission, she stood before the kindly lady of the house.

"Well, Ophelia?"

"The washerwoman's little girl and I, mamma, she said, 'pay some bills.'"

"How was that?" Mrs. Bubbs paid so much more for the same article than you did?"

"Oh, she got hers in a bargain sale rush."

## Peddlers Not Allowed.

From the London Opinion.  
Maid—There's a man called with a bill, ma'am.

Mistress—Tell him we have some already.

## Immune Then.

"Can a patient have typhoid fever twice?" asked the overly anxious wife of a convalescent Cleveland, says the Plain Dealer.

"Why, certainly," answered the busy physician. "There is nothing to prevent a return of typhoid or pneumonia, or any other disease."

"But, she interrupted, 'can nothing be done to prevent a person from having it again?'"

"Why, certainly," repeated the doctor, in whose bright lexicon this was one of the most useful phrases.

"Well, then, how can a patient be sure that he will never catch typhoid fever a second time?"

"He can die the first time!"

## Exceptional.

The Chicago Record-Herald relates that the lady was talking to the aeroplane demonstrator and sending him a note to sell an airship to her husband.

The salesman. "And why not, madam?"

"Because he isn't to be trusted with it."

"But, madam, our new machines are all fool-proof."

"Ordinarily, perhaps. But you haven't met my husband."

## NEW JERSEY EXECUTIVE IN INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Gov. Fielder Declares for Prison Reform—President Wires His Congratulations.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 20—Urging earnest legislation in the passing of laws, Gov. James F. Fielder delivered his inaugural address to the New Jersey State legislature today. He declared for economy in the administration of the various State departments, prison reforms for the betterment of criminals, the elimination of corruption in primary elections, amending laws taxing railroads and banks and trust companies for scientific development of agricultural pursuits.

## President Congratulates Fielder.

President Wilson yesterday sent the following telegram to Gov. Fielder, of New Jersey:

"I congratulate you most heartily on your inauguration and send you my very best wishes for a successful administration."

WOODROW WILSON.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20—Julius Steinhart, partner in the Steinhart & Co. law firm, credit awarded, turned informed today at the hearing conducted by United States Commissioner Edmunds. He took the stand as a government witness.

Mr. Vanderbilt's death was a great loss to the country. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy. He was a man of great ability and a great deal of energy.

## Daily Short Story

SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE

By CASPAR JOHNSON.

(Copyright, 1914.)

Talbot Dean put the papers in a pigeon-hole, cleared the litter from his blotter and closed the desk.

This was the last of the office for three months. Tomorrow he was to marry the nicest girl in all the world and they would go abroad for their honeymoon.

Everything was fixed at last. Business matters were all settled. Now for three months abroad with Frances—the cathedral of England, the gay life of Toulon and Dieppe, the soft blue-gray cliffs of Normandy.

Dean began to whistle merrily, and then, without any preliminary tapping the office door opened very softly, some one slid in. Frances Vail was sitting in the chair by the window, the traces of recent tears in her eyes and a pathetic droop to her shoulders.

Dean sprang forward.

"Good heavens!" he cried. "Frances, what is it? What's happened? You've been crying. What's the matter?"

She held out a hand as if to ward him off. The look on her face frightened him.

"Please sit down—over there—at your desk," she said.

Dazed, bewildered, Dean, did as she bade him.

"It's all a mistake," she said. "This marriage of ours I've just found out in time it would be an awful—"

He stared at her as if he could not believe his senses.

"I reasoned it all out this afternoon. I had to tell you at once."

Durly Vail stared at her for a good half-minute. Then he spoke, quietly, nervously, as was always his wont, no matter what the stress. His voice showed neither surprise nor excitement.

"May I be permitted to ask," he inquired, "why? This is not like you, Frances. You are not impulsive. You weigh things before you act. I confess I'm surprised. Therefore, why?"

"It's a mistake," she repeated, pressing her hands together. "We should never be happy; we couldn't be. I feel it."

"A woman's reason," he said.

"I am a woman," she flashed.

"There must be a better one," he urged.

"Please, please don't let's discuss it," she said. "Please let me go as it is. I counted on you to let me have my way. I thought you were sure you wish it," said Dean.

"I do," said she. "I do. I do."

"Very well, then," said he. "It shall be as you wish. I trust you implicitly. You're your judgment. Your lack of disturbing or insane impulsiveness. Your reason, too, or lack of it, will be quite sufficient, if you wish it that way. We'll simply call this the end of it."

"I knew you'd be like this," she cried, and he couldn't tell whether it was gratitude or disappointment in her voice.

She stripped off her left glove and from her third finger removed the single diamond.

"Here is the ring," she said, passing it to him.

He took it and put it in his vest pocket.

"As always, as you wish," was his only comment.

But she noticed hard lines appearing at the corners of his mouth. Still, he was smiling, albeit a forced smile.

She replaced the glove and said, "There seems to be nothing more," she said.

"Nothing, evidently," he returned, and stepped to the door to open it for her.

"A minute he hesitated, then he turned back. The all at once he wheeled about, his face contorted.

"No!" he cried hoarsely. "By heavens, no! This is one too many! You've driven me too far for me to believe."

He stared at him in disbelief.

"I say sit down!" he thundered, and, catching her by the arm he forced her back almost roughly to the chair by the window. She looked into his office door and out the key in his pocket.

"What are you doing?" she cried.

He did not answer her. Instead he picked up the telephone on his desk, he manipulated the receiver hook until he was answered.

"Give me 446 South," he called; and a moment later "This Billy Jordan? Say, Billy, you're a justice of the peace, aren't you? You can perform marriages."

The girl in the chair by the window stiffened.

"Well, hike right over here as fast as you can."

"You wouldn't?" she gasped.

"Wouldn't I?" he cried. "Watch. This is just a little too much to come in here the evening before the wedding, when a thing is all arranged, when the tickets for the trip are bought and the bookings at the hotels made, and tell me it's all off—all off because you feel we won't be happy. Well, happy or no, you'll marry me just the same, and you'll go abroad with me. If I have to drag you there in chains, I am human. Have you ever thought of that?"

Her hands pressed tight together. Her little teeth were set. Out of her gray eyes flashed fire.

"You brute!" she said.

"Quite so," he returned, placidly again. At that juncture there came a tapping at the door. Dean leaped up, unlocked it, and grunted. Billy Jordan entered, looking rather mystified and decidedly ill at ease.

"Mr. Dean, drawing some papers from his pocket, 'are some licenses for a wedding tomorrow. See if they are all right.'"

"They are quite right," said Billy Jordan.

"Now, then, this is the day. We've decided to be married here."

"Billy Jordan looked uneasily at the girl."

"May I ask the lady one or two questions?" said he.

"No," thundered Dean.

He stepped to the window and fairly snatched Frances out of the chair.

"Proceed!" he commanded Billy Jordan.

Billy Jordan hesitated.

"The door is locked. I believe I'll murder you if you don't," said Dean.

"Out came a small black book. Billy Jordan began to read. When it came to the point where he asked Frances if she would take this man to be her wedded husband, the girl hesitated.

"Say that you do," hissed Dean, glaring down at her.

"I do," said Frances in a weak little voice.

Somehow it was over. Billy Jordan, river by a 20 bill, was hustled unceremoniously out. Dean stood staring at the girl for a moment, then collapsed weakly into the chair at his desk. All at once his anger seemed to fall from him. He looked like a frightened little boy.

"What have I done?" he choked. "Dear Heavens, what have I done?"

For answer came a swirl of skirts. Two arms went around his neck. The girl's cheek was against his. Her hair was in his eyes.

"What have you done?" she cried.

"You've made me sure at last. I was afraid I never would be happy. You were so contained, so cool, so absolutely the master of yourself. You didn't seem human at times. I wanted you to be angry and rage and roar and—"

"I don't want to do it again—ever. I might kill you or perpetrate some other little peccadillo like that. I was wild, wild. I didn't know what I was doing. I was wild and happy. You were just as I want you to be," she cried triumphantly.

## At Washington Hotels.

SPOILSMEN BOW TO WHITE HOUSE

Civil Service Rider Denied

Support of the Good Roads Project.

BOTH MAKE CONCESSIONS

Change in Program Follows Announcement of Wilson's Attitude.

By JOSEPH P. ANNIN.

Through concessions both by the spoilsmen and good roads enthusiasts in Congress to the attitude of the President and the White House, the atmosphere which has been clouding around the postoffice appropriation bill in the Senate has been cleared up. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate Committee on the Spoils, and it is expected that it will be reported in a few days.

1. The good roads people have agreed not to attempt to tack their \$25,000,000 authorization bill on the postoffice appropriation bill in the Senate, but to introduce a separate bill in the House, and in order to railroad through, under the protection of one rule, the spoils provision attacking the civil service.

2. Chairman Moon and members of the Postoffice Committee have informed the Rules Committee, before which is pending a rule protecting the spoils provision and other legislative riders from a point of order, that the Postoffice Committee will accept an amendment to the spoils rider which will require assistant postmasters, before going under the civil service, to undergo a competitive examination, similar to that imposed upon fourth-class postmasters by Postmaster General Burleson.

3. Chairman Shackelford has introduced a rule seeking to make his good roads bill immediately privileged and to limit debate on the measure in the House to eight hours, and in order to limit substitutes offered as amendments to one.

4. The Rules Committee has given Chairman Shackelford to understand that some rule, intended to expedite the passage of the bill, will be passed out by the Rules Committee, but that debate will not be limited to eight hours. The probability is that the debate will stretch over four legislative days with the final vote on the fifth, if so much time shall be required.

Whether this change of program will be acceptable to the President is, of course, problematic. There is no question but what it was brought about by the pressure of Mr. Wilson conveyed to his friends that neither the civil service provision nor the good roads rider to the postoffice appropriation bill would be acceptable to the President. Mr. Wilson made known his attitude, as reported in these columns, Monday, and yesterday saw an immediate change of plan.

Not an Unmixed Victory.

The civil service compromise would not be an unmixed victory for either side, and does not promise any improvement in efficiency over the present method of selecting assistant postmasters, who come up from among civil service employees in their respective offices and at the designation of the postmaster. It would, however, be preferable to the Moon plan, which contemplates exempting these 2,300 offices permanently from the civil service law.

It is possible that the progressive element in the Rules Committee will decide to cut the civil service rider entirely from the rule requested by Chairman Moon, in which event the obnoxious rider would be dropped. The bill would then be reported to the House by Representative Humphrey, of Missouri.

A bill providing for the sale of merchantable timber from all lands in the national forest which, when cleared, would be suitable for agriculture, was introduced in the House by Representative Humphrey, of Washington.

Pensions for all surviving members of the "Squirrel Hunters," a military organization formed in 1862 at the outbreak of the Civil War, are proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Bowdye, of Ohio.

Making the right of appeal to the courts optional, instead of forcing workmen on common carriers to adjust their claims for damages under the terms of the bill, the Overman amendment to the Sutherland workmen's compensation bill was adopted by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

A plea for the consolidation of the Life-Saving Service under the revenue-cutter branch so that the life savers will be entitled to pensions was made before the Senate Committee on Commerce by Capt. E. E. Chapman, of the Tenth Life-Saving district, at Buffalo, N. Y., and Representatives Brown, of New York, and Thatcher, of Massachusetts.

In resolutions presented by Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, the Boston Marine Society went on record as opposed to the La Follette seamen's bill as inimical to American shipping. In another resolution presented in behalf of the Hebrew Progressive Lodge, L. O. B. A., protest was made against the Burnett immigration bill and its literacy test.

The relatively poor showing made by Behring River coal in tests recently conducted is attributed by Senator Chamberlain to poor handling of the coal. The poor showing made has been employed by Senator Gallinger and others to prove that good naval coal does not exist in Alaska.

Senator Poinsett, speaking in favor of the Alaska bill, said it is dangerous to the public interest for the government to fail to build a railroad in view of the great power now exercised there by monopoly.